A NEW LONG BRIDGE

Secretary Root's Letter to President Cassatt.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS

Railroad Officials Will Act in Harmony With Park Commission.

WILL BE NO DELAY

Correspondence is in progress between the Secretary of War and the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with a view to securing a modification of the plans for the railroad bridge across the Potomac to replace the Long bridge, so as to guarantee a structure that will be an ornament to the city and in entire harmony with the pending scheme for the development of the park system of the District. The members of the park commission have been consulted in regard to the proposed railroad bridge, and it is said that the representatives of the railroad company have indicated to them as well as to the Secretary of War their desire to act in harmony with the commission with respect to Potomac Park and to co-operate with them in the improvement of the approaches to the national capital.

The Secretary's Letter. The position of the War Department in regard to the proposed railroad bridge is shown in the following letter of Secretary

"OCTOBER 26, 1901. "Mr. A. J. Cassatt, President, the Penn-

sylvania Railroad Company, Philadel-phia, Pa. 'Dear Sir: Referring to your application of April II last, and to subsequent corre-spondence on the subject, I have the honor to transmit herewith for retention an in-strument approving, under authority of the act of Congress approved February 12, 1901, the design, drawings and map of location of a proposed bridge over the Po-tomac river in Heu of the present Long bridge, subject to the conditions set forth in said instrument.

"In approving these plans, however, I feel constrained to again call attention to the views of the board of engineers and the chief of engineers, United States army, concerning the importance of having the superstructure of this bridge constructed with a view to a more pleasing architectural effect. These views were set out in my letter to you of July 10, and are as "The board is of opinion that the pro-

posed new bridge will not be an unreasonable obstruction to navigation of the Potomac river. But, while recommending the plans for the proposed structure generally. viz., the number and width of spans, the clear headroom, the line for the bridge crossing, etc., all as herein described, the board would like to see a change from the style of the proposed superstructure, which, as now planned, is to be of an ordinary form of railroad bridge truss, to one more pleasing in design and in keeping with the situation. The proposed details of piers are not shown on the plans. The bridge is to be an approach to the capital of the nation from the great railroads traversing and to traverse immense areas of our country, and t would undoubtedly gratify the community if such a change as is suggested could be effected, and the board believes that the Baltimore and Potomae Railroad Company, whose public-spirited policy is well known, would be willing, owing to the exceptional situation, to give the matter careful con-sideration if the suggestion of a more pleasing architectural effect were brought

A More Imposing Design Suggested. "In this connection, and in response to the 20, 1901, that your company 'will be glad to consider any suggestions which the War be observed that this new bridge is to be one of the principal approaches to the capital of the nation, a companion to other beautiful structures proposed to be erected in the near future, and any modification in the style of superstructure which the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company may be pleased to make, with a view to securing a more imposing design and producing an architectural effect more in harmony with the exceptional situation of this bridge, will be gratifying alike to the War Department and this entire community, and I am sure would also be highly appreciated by the thousands of our countrymen who annually visit the capital city.

"The chief of engineers, United States army, will, if desired, be glad to co-operate with the company in carrying out the above suggestion, and the War Department would be glad to receive any further expressions you may be pleased to make of your views and conclusions in the matter. "Very respectfully,

"BLIHU ROOT, Secretary of War." Secretary Root's letter was mailed to Mr. Cassatt October 28, and was accompanied by the following note:
"The instrument provides that this approval does not include the embankments

across the reclaimed area of the Potomac Will Lose No Time.

That the railroad company proposes to lose no time in this matter is indicated by the fact that immediately on receipt of notice of Secretary Root's action it advertised for bids for the masonry and abutments of the proposed bridge. The plan proposed is for what is known as a Pratt truss bridge of steel twenty-one and a half feet above low mean water, or eleven feet higher than the present Long bridge. There are to be eleven piers and one draw-span pier, separated at distances of from 170 to 216 feet. All the piers are to be built upon pile oundations, with the exceptions draw-span, and two resting piers, which are built upon pneumatic foundations. How far these plans will be modified to meet the views of the Secretary of War and the park commission in the matter of approaches, has not yet been determined. but will, it is said, depend to a great extent upon the liberality and public spiritedness of the railroad company. The off Department express confidence that the railroad company will treat the matter in a liberal and broad-minded spirit commensurate with its importance.

Absent Postal Officials.

Postmaster General Smith will depart this evening for Philadelphia to participate in tomorrow's election. The second assistant postmaster general will go to his home in Rochester, Pa., to vote. The first assistant postmaster general has been for several days at his home in New Jersey, and will not return till after election.

Tariff War With Germany.

Deputy Consul General Hanauer at Frankfort has supplied the State Department with an extract from the official organ of the Hungarian ministry which he thinks confirms the view that a tariff war certain to follow the proposed new German tariff. It is stated that if Germany adheres to this tariff she will raise the whole world in opposition to her. Mr. Hanauer points out that Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkan grain states will be much more seriously affected than the United States by the enhancement of the German

European Long-Distance Telephones Belgium and the Netherlands are to have telephonic communication with London and other large cities of England, according to report to the State Department from United States Consul Roosevelt, dated at Brussels, October 10, in which he stated that in a few days a new submarine telephonic cable would be laid connecting Brussels with London, and that the circuit will be so disposed as to serve, besides London and Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool. Mr. Roosevelt states that the point of immersion on the Beigium side will be near La Panne, and that the line will emerge again at RamsFATAL RESULT OF A FALL.

Owner of Thyson House Dies at Garfield Hospital. William Frank Thyson, forty-nine years old, died at Garfield Hospital about 8 o'clock yesterday morning from injuries received by falling from one of the upper windows of the hospital, where he was under treatment for nervousness. His spine and one arm were fractured by the fall, and it is stated that the injury to the back was the cause of death.

Coroner Nevitt learned of Mr. Thyson's death today after the certificate reached the undertaker.

The coroner made inquiries about the manner in which the injuries were received, and concluded the death was accidental. The deceased was a man of considerable means, and was a son of the late Paulus Thyson, who kept a hardware store on 7th street northwest between H and I streets

for many years.
William F. Thyson owned the Thyson House, at 7th and P streets northwest, and other real estate. His funeral will take place from the Sacred Heart Church at Mount Pleasant at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday

SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

Applicants Who Seek Severance of Marital Bonds.

Suit for divorce was instituted this afternoor in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by Maud Marian Moore against Harry Bertram Moore, whose address is given as 1343 F street. The parties were married February 14, 1895, at Rochester, N. Y., by a judicial officer, and they have one child. The petitioner charges that shortly after the marriage her husband began a course of abusive neglect and cruel treatment, that continued uninterruptedly until the 1st of last June, when, she says, she was compelled to leave him. Mrs. Moore explains that for more than six years past the defendant habitually remained away from home in the night time In addition the petitioner accuses the de-fendant of infidelity. Mrs. Moore seeks divorce and the custody of the child, and asks that she be allowed alimony and coun-

John Robinson is named defendant in an action for divorce instituted this afternoon by Katie Robinson. She alleges cruel treatment, infidelity and desertion on his part.

Alleging that her husband to whom she
was married, September 7, 1892, deserted
her seven years ago, Florence Coon this afternoon filed suit to secure a divorce from Gustavus W. Coon.

Collection of Antiques on Sale.

The sale of a fine collection of antiques, embracing European porcelains, inlaid furniture, oriental rugs, etc., will commence tomorrow afternoon at the rooms of Marcus Notes, 1226 F street northwest, and be continued until Friday afternoon. The collection comprises the masterpieces of the Fourronay, Duranton and Barnetti galleries of Paris. Among the porcelains displayed are rare old Marseilles, Lowestoft imperial Sevres plates, rare enameled and ivory miniatures, royal Vienna vases, a superb specimen of royal Sevres porcelain painting in the form of a pair of Grecianshaped vases, by Bertrand; elegant Sarouk and Belochistan rugs, etc. The collection comprises 450 lots, or about 1,230 pieces, and is in charge of Mr. I. M. Grossbaum of

D. K. E. Convention. The national convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity will be held with the Washington Alumni Association on December 11, 12 and 13. The sessions will be held at the New Willard, which will be the national headquarters. There are thirtynine active chapters, representing nearly all the leading institutions of learning in this country and Canada. President Roosevelt is a member of the fraternity, and the Senate and House of Representatives are represented by about twenty-five members

Alleged Encroachment. C. B. Hunt, the computing engineer, has ided that David Gillen be again and, street parking line in Congress Heights. The order for the removal of this fence was based upon the fact that, as at present constructed, the surface division claimed that it enclosed portions of the street re-quired for the sidewalk and the roadway, and that in the presence of a protest from another property-owner on the street, the encroachment could not be tolerated.

Convicted Under Three Indictments. John F. Campbell, colored, was convicted this afternoon in Criminal Court No. 1 under three indictments, two of them being for housebreaking and larceny and the other for housebreaking.

The Rescue of Miss Stone.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: If the government is really in earnest in regard to the rescue of Miss Stone, why dees it not offer \$100,000 for her rescue? That would avoid much of the evil connected with the ransoming business. Practically it would make it possible to negotiate with the brigands. The parties claiming to descue her would really be the agents of the brigands, but placed in such relations to the law as to enable them to secure the ransom as a reward.

J. H. JENKINS.

The Choral Society. The last rehearsal of the Choral Society was attended by a large number of active members and very satisfactory progress was made with Verdi's "Requiem," which is to be sung in March. Rehearsals on this work will continue until the last of November, when "The Messiah" will be taken up and put into continuous rehearsal until

the first concert.

The altos are the first to reach completion, more than fifty having now been enrolled, and those now put on the roll are of sixty has just been completed. Good altos and sopranos are still welcome, and those admitted at this time of the year are likely to get on the active list before the first concert. Tenors and basses are still needed, although every week old members of the society come back and new members are added, so that the male choir will, before the 1st of December probably, be practically completed.

The Burning of Leaves. To the Editor of The Evening Star:

When it becomes necessary to burn the autumn leaves on the streets, or leave them in piles for weeks to induce the small boy to do the same thing, and thus incidentally save somebody the expense of hauling them to the dump, I would suggest that a better place be found to place them than around the shade trees. I have observed this practice in several instances, one particularly, directly in front of my residence, 1145 17th street, where a shade tree stands at the present writing almost directly in the center of a pile of burning leaves.

CHAS. N. MOORE.

Boys Charged With Theft. Elijah Weaver, Thomas Spillman and George Carter, small colored boys, were charged in the Police Court today with between Austria-Hungary and Germany is the theft of bicycles. There were two charges against Weaver and four charges against each of the other boys. They will be tried Wednesday.

> The President's College Classmates. President Roosevelt Saturday night entertained at dinner a party of eleven members of his class at Harvard University. They arrived in a special car from Boston. The dinner was informal to a degree and the largest so far given by the new President. After dinner the party assembled in the parlors and talked in a reminiscent The guests returned yesterday Those present were Messrs. Robert Bacon, C. M. Weld, R. M. Saltonstall, W. A. Gaston, E. Brooks, R. Winsor, H. Jackson, W. Hooper, G. G. Peters, H. B. Chapin and H. R. Shaw.

> Minor Elections in Kansas TOPEKA, Kan., November 4.-Only minor elections will be held in Kansas tomorrow. A law passed last winter provides that county elections shall be held at the same time as the state election, which occurs next year.

ARGUMENT BEGUN

(Continued from First Page.)

sidered that it was highly objectionable for the judge advocate to make that remark. It was objectionable because it was not a fact, as there had been many admirals and captains who had testified whose testimony had not been called in question at

Court Willing to Hear the Testimony. Admiral Dewey said the court had no objection to the testimony intended to be

given by Admiral Schley. Admiral Schley said that he had heard nothing of the protest which it was said by the former witness had been made by Lleut. Commander Southerland against being sent away in the Eagle. He said that it would have been impossible for Lleut. Commander Southerland to have protested. The judge advocate questioned the witness

in regard to the statement he had made in regard to the amount of coal the Eagle had. He asked the witness whether he did not state that the Eagle had only one day's supply of coal, more or less, when sent to San Antonio, and he replied that he did. He asked whether his press copy book did not contain a letter stating that the Eagle when contain a letter stating that the Eagle when sent to Port Antonio had twenty-seven tons of coal, and the admiral replied that that was on the next day.

Admiral Schley was then excused.

Documents Added to the Record. The judge advocate announced that he had received the signal book of the Iowa which had been sent for and that he should like to put ene signal in evidence. This signal was by wig-wag at 2:05 p.m. on the day of the bombardment of the Colon. It was from the Massachusetts to the Iowa and read: "Do not go in any closer." The judge advocate explained that in the record this signal appeared as from the Brooklyn to the Iowa. He wished to make the correction that it was from the Massachusetts to the Iowa.

The judge advocate then announced that he wished to include a number of docu-ments in the record of the court. The first one he enumerated was a report on the strength of the batteries at Santiago This was objected to immediately by Mr. Rayner and ruled out. Another paper which he offered was the letter of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate regarding the Santiago campaign. This was not allowed to go in the record after considerable discussion by counsel.

Mr. Rayner contended that it was an ex parte statement, that the Secretary of the Navy had no personal knowledge of the matters on which it was based, but had written it from reports, and that he was not competent as a witness before the court for this reason. Mr. Rayner explained that he had no objection to the letter being printed in the appendix of the report for reference in argument, but he said it clearly could not be made a part of the record. The other documents which were made a part of the record include the reports of the captains of the various ships of the American squadron before Santiago. The judge advocate endeavored to have Admiral Sampson's report of the battle of July 3 made a part of the record, but ob-jection was at once made by Mr. Rayner and the request was withdrawn. Admiral Schley's commission as a rear admiral, signed by the President and dated August 10, 1898, was also made a part of the

The court at 1 o'clock took the usual recess until 2 o'clock. When the court convened at 2 o'clock Admiral Dewey handed the judge advo-cate a paper, which the latter read, stat-ing that the court did not recognize the commission which had been submitted as the commission under which the applicant held his present office in the navy. The judge advocate then submitted the log of the Colon which had been printed and requested that it be made a part of the

record.

Mr. Hanna Opens His Argument. Mr. Hanna then arose to begin his argu-

ment in the case. "In what I shall say in presenting a summary of the testimony," he began, "produced in court, I should like to accomplish two objects. First, to be brief and terse, Calla memorandu notified to remove a fence from the 5th haustive citation of the evidence referred to, and particularly to the important points established. I am afraid these two things are incompatible and it will be necessary for me to compromise. While the testim scope of the inquiry and the fact that this is perhaps the most important naval court ever convened, would make my remarks very voluminous, and I shall not undertake such an elaborate review as I had at first contemplated, I will take up briefly the several clauses enumerated in the specifications in the way in which they appear in

the precept. "In May, 1898, our coasts were menaced by a hostile fleet, a fleet of modern construction, composed, as was then under stood, of four steel cruisers and three swift torpedo boats. It was a critical time. As Mr. Hanna proceeded with his argument Mr. Rayner, Captain Parker and Mr. Teague of counsel for Admiral Schley were busily engaged in taking notes, while Admiral Schley was a very attentive listener.

There was not a very large assemblage in the court room at this time. Mr. Hanna proceeded very deliberately and in a clear He spoke of the trip of the flying squadron from Charleston to Key West, and said that on that trip it made a speed of twelve knots. It had been said in the course of the testimony that the Massachusetts at one time signaled the impracticability maintaining this speed, but Commander Schroeder had explained that this signal

was made when the flagship was making more than twelve knots, and the signal was to bring that fact to the attention of the flagship. He spoke of the orders given the flying squadron to proceed to Cienfuegos as rapidly as possible and es-tablish a blockade, which, the order stated. should be maintained as closely as possi-

The Run to Cienfuegos.

"The flying squadron," he said, "left Key West about 9 o'clock on the date of that order May 19. It arrived at Clenfuegos to establish a blockade there at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of May, making a run of about three days and two hours. It does not appear that this was an expeditious run. The Iowa, following the flying squadron left Key West on the 20th, the following day, some twenty-six hours after the flying squadron, and went by way of Hayana instead of directly to Cienfuegos, and arrived at the latter o'clock on the 22d, making as will be noted, much better time." Mr. Hanna referred to the stops and the slow speed that had been made by the flying squadron between Key West and

Cienfuegos.

Meeting McCalla. He then referred to the signals that had been established at Cienfuegos by Captain McCalla to communicate with the insurgents, and said that when Captain McCalls in the Marblehead passed the flying squadron he supposed that Commodore Schley was bound for the Caribbean sea in search of the Spanish fleet, and did not know that the commodore was going to Clenfuegos. Commodore Schley did not know that Captain McCalla had been at that port and had been there for some time. Under such cir-cumstances, said Mr. Hanna, the ordinary relations between a junior and a senior of-ficer did not exist. That is to say, the ordinary relations which placed the burden upon the junior to give information to the senior. There was no request from the commodore for information. That was established in the evidence. There was no signal for McCalla to come on board the Brooklyn and impart information if he had Brooklyn and impart information, if he had

Mr. Hanna referred to the testimony of Capt. McCalla in the record regarding the incident of passing the flying squadron on its way from Key West to Clenfuegos and claimed that it was Admiral Schley's duty to have inquired of him for any informa-tion. He then referred to the squadron meeting Capt. Chester on the following day and said that any belief that the reason for not stopping to interview Capt. McCalla on account of the urgency of the order to proceed to Clenfuegos was dispelled by the proceed to Clenfuegos was dispelled by the fact that the flying squadron stopped one hour and twenty-five minutes to interview Capt. Chester, who had no information of importance to impart. He referred to Capt. Chester's testimony, in which he said that Commodore Schley had mentioned that he regretted having to hasten away from Key West without the lowa.

Arrival Of Cienfuegos. Mr. Hanna then referred to the firing of guns at Cienfuegos when the flying squadron was thirty to forty-five miles away, and the impression made on the officers of the

fleet that the Spanish squadron had arrived there and that this was a salute to them. He said that witnesses had testified that there were more than two guns heard, and that it was believed that the guns were fired upon the arrival of the Spanish squadron there. He said that when the flying squadron arrived there on the morning of the 22d, although they believed the Spanish squadron to be there, nothing was done on that day to ascertain whether it was there or not. He said he would qualify that by saying that nothing more was done than to send a man aloft to see whether the masts of vessels were visible, and further to run the vessels of the flying squadron close to the entrance to discover by inspection whether or not the Spanish squadron was there.

by inspection whether or not the Spanish squadron was there.
But outside of these things, he said, nothing was done on the 22d in this direction, and on the 23d it has been established by testimony that nothing was done except to permit the Adula, a steamer flying the British flag, to pass into the port with the expectation that when she came out information from refugees on board might be obtained. She, however, did not come out while the flying squadron was there. Nothing was done on the 24th up to the time of the arrival of Capt, McCalla. However, he said, Capt. McCalla arrived early in the morning of that day.

Gun Firing While at Clentueron.

Gun Firing While at Clenfuegos. Mr. Hanna then cited an order directed to the commander in chief of the flying squadron, in which he was directed to take steps to prevent the enemy from continu-ing the work on the new fortifications. It does not appear that any steps were taken, does not appear that any steps were taken, he remarked, to prevent the work on these fortifications. In fact, this order was not, so far as the testimony shows, in any way regarded. He said that Admiral Schley may have referred to this matter in his testimony, but it had been clearly shown that the order was not carried out.

"No guns were fired by the flying squadron at Cienfuegos for any purpose, except by Capt. McCalla, who obtained permission to knock down a block house."

The Cuban Signals. Mr. Hanna then referred to the signal fires on the nights of the 21st and 22d, saying that three fires in line, which were made at night, and three horsemen in a line by day were to indicate that the insurgents wished to communicate with the American fleet. He said that diligent search had been made to establish some trace of the horsemen, but without success. The night signals, however, had been testified to by the captains of the various ships; that almost all the officers of the fleet had seen them. However, there had been some slight difference in the testimony on this

Mr. Hanna quoted the testimony of Capt. Mr. Hanna quoted the testimony of Capt.

Cook to show that he had stated he was
sure he had seen signal lights on the 22d,
but was not sure of having seen them on
the 23d. He said he quoted this because
Admiral Schley had stated that he had seen
such lights for the first time on the night of
the 23d. It was admitted, he said, that Ad
miral Schley and the Admiral Schley are seen. miral Schley received the McCalla mem-orandum on the morning of the 23d by the Hawk. He said these signals were such as to attract universal attention.

Captain Cook said the lights were some six or seven miles to the west of the harbor and he had said that he heard the comm dore express himself that it was pretty clear that the signals were there for some purpose of assisting the Spanish fleet, and for that reason was certain he had the fleet in the harbor. Captain Cook had not seen the McCalla memorandum on the morning of the 23d, but if he had seen it he would have discovered that the lights were at the cove where McCalla had formerly landed.

Notwithstanding these facts nothing was done on the 23d to investigate these signals. If a boat or small vessel had been sent to the neighborhood where these signals were seen, said Mr. Hannal she would undoubtedly have been guided to a landing place. A launch sent on shore would have undoubtedly accomplished that result. But no such step was taken. In his letter to the Senate he said he had no knowledge that there were any insurgents who were about Clenfuegos who were friendly to us until the Marblehead arrived on the 24th. But, Mr. Hanna continued the McCelle were Mr. Hanna, continued, the McCalla mem-orandum distinctly informed him that there were such insurgents, and that was received

"Before leaving the subject of the Mc-alla memorandum," said Mr. Hanna, "it is proper to state that our theory has been that that important paper was received on the 22d, but we have not been able to establish in a sufficiently satisfactory manner that that was the case! That is to say, it is not established beyond question."

Counsel stated that it was his intention to state facts that were undisputed on eiher side, and that whenever he had a statement to make that was in dispute he would clearly show that that was the case.

Obligation of the Commander. "Before leaving this subject," he said, "it would seem proper to say that in this whole matter there must have rested upon the commander-in-chief of the naval forces some obligation to find out whether or not the Spanish fleet was in the harbor, irrespective of any signal or communication, to have taken some active step in that important time to determine these matters upon his own motion and without waiting for such advice or for the return of the steamer Adula."

Character of the Blockade

Mr. Hanna spoke of the character of the blockade that had been maintained at Cienfuegos and said that while the admiral had stated that maintaining the fleet in front of the harbor during the daytim without formation was a ruse that he had not told his captains that he so intended it. Mr. Hanna went on: "The admiral has explained this by referring to the open current setting inshore. I shall not intro-duce any question of ocean currents before this court, but it would seem that this cur the vessels steamed off-shore at night and ing from four to six and seven and eight

Mr. Hanna then referred to the arrival of vessels at Cienfuegos while the flying squadron was there, saying the Dupont and Iowa arrived on the 22d, the Merrimac on the 23d, the Marblehead on the 24th. With the Merrimac's arrival came 5,000 tons of good Pocahontas coal. The captain of the Merrimac gave testimony regarding coaling conditions, which Mr. Hanna read.

Coaling the Ships.

He then stated that the matter of coaling was a broad one, and that he should take it up at this time to some extent.

He said that the testimony showed that the Merrimac had coaled vessels on every day but the 25th and 26th. On the 25th the fleet was under way. This testimony had established the fact that coaling was practicable and continuously going on at the time reports regarding its impracticability were made. He said the testimony regard ing the coaling on the 25th was at variance, and he would not touch on that. He said that it had been suggested that there was trouble in coaling the Texas, and said that testimony showed on the 27th there was a slight accident to her, but this was due to mismanagement in the operation more than anything else. Coaling was not

He then read out the testimony re garding the signals for coaling which passed between the Texas and the flag-ship. He then returned to Cienfuegos and ship. He then returned to Cienfuegos and referred to the interview between Captain McCalla and Commenter Schley on the 24th, in which the subject of coaling was discussed, and stated that Captain McCalla was asked and stated that at that time coaling could be rearried on in the neighborhood of Captai Cruz; that he had been there three smessioning the previous winter. Mr. Hannassaid he had understood Admiral Schleyato say in his testimony that he had norrecollection of this conversation. He there read more of the testimony of Captain McCalla.

He said that at Gamtuegos Commodore

Schley was in daily thereipt of dispatches; that the Dupont sarried there on the 22d and brought No. 20thad dear Schley letter; also No. 8. McCalla brought a memoran-

the receipt of No. 8 and stated that when he made a mistake regarding facts he would like to have the judge advocate, as well as counsel for the applicant, correct "This brings us to the consideration of the controversy regarding Capt. McCalla," he said, "and his interview with Commodore

Schley off Cienfuegos."

Capt. McCalla's Statement. He read the testimony of Capt. McCalls in which he said that after going on board "I, of course, confirmed the fact that Cervera's fleet was not in Cienfuegos, and I saw then for the first time a set of instruc-

tions to Admiral Schley. During the conversation he asked me to read the instructions and after I had read them he asked me what I thought he had better do. Previous

ous to this he had said he couldn't coal off Santiago, that the English had demon-strated that ships could not be coaled at

sea.

"And he also said that if he returned to Key West he would be court-martialed. It was after this that he handed me the orders which I read. After reading them I said: 'Commodore, I think you must go to Santiago, even if you do not stay there.'"

Mr. Hanna continued: "During this interview Captain McCalla states that a report was made regarding the coal supply of the was made regarding the coal supply of the Merrimac, that she had 3,000 tons of coal. Admiral Schley had no recollection of this conversation, or does not recollect it as stated. It is therefore one of the contro-verted matters." erted matters."

INSPECTION OF FLOUR. Attention Called to Proposed Amend-

ments of the Law. Messrs. Theodore J. Mayer, Basil B. Earnshaw and G. W. Cissel, constituting the flour commission of the District of Columbia, have written to the District Commissioners calling their attention to the present law relative to the inspection of flour in the District, and recommending that it be amended. The commission also asks the Commissioners to recommend to Congress the appointment of a flour inspector at an annual salary of \$1,200. The flour

mmissioners say: "The law concerning the inspection, as it exists at present, does not meet the requirements of such a measure. At the moment it is possible for any dishonest miller to ship unsound and musty flour to this city, or to ship short-weight packages, the latter feature having been detected several "The law provides for the inspection of all

flour received in the District of Columbia, whether in wood, jute, cotton or paper packages, but it is not far-reaching enough packages, but it is not far-reaching enough in that it provides a penalty for the merchant for non-inspection and does not provide a penalty for the same offense on the part of the bakers, a fact which was forcibly brought to light by a recent decision by Judge Kimball of our local court.

"The baker in many instances should be regarded as a receiver of flour basemuch." regarded as a receiver of flour, inasmuch as there are many such who receive their flour (which is made into breadstuffs) by the car load direct from the mills. The shippers do not pay, nor are they required to pay, inspection charges; it is the receiver who is required to pay. When the bakers are exempted from fines on account of non-inspection it then becomes optional with them to have their flour inspected. "This is one weak feature of the law and

It should be amended so as to provide a penalty for all classes. As the law is interpreted now the dealer has to have all of his flour inspected, which costs him one cent per barrel, or \$1.50 per car load of 150 barrels. The baker can buy his flour direct and need not have it inspected at all and need not have it inspected at all, hereby really buying his flour \$1.50 per car less than the wholesale flour merchant.

millers from sending unsound flour or short veight packages to this city, we suggest that your honorable body appoint a compeent flour inspector, at a salary of not less han \$1,200 per year, whose duty it shall e to examine free of charge to the receiver the various packages of flour (whether in wood, jute or paper) that may be received into the District of Columbia regarding the "It shall also be the duty of the flour in-

spector, whenever he is called upon to ex-mine flour regarding the soundness thereof, to do so at his earliest opportunity and charge the receiver a fee at the rate of one cent per barrel for such examination whether the flour is packed in wood, jute The money thus received to go into the District treasury at such times as you may

esignate."
Mr. James H. Welch is recommended by he members of the commission as one who would make a desirable official in such a osition. If there be no appropriation available from which such a salary could be paid the commission asks the Commissioners to make a special request of Congress at its coming session for a special appropriation for the work.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGETOWN.

Permit Issued for Improvements-

General and Personal Items. a permit to make some repairs to the hospital buildings at 35th and N streets. The two houses recently acquired by purchase at 3520 and 3522 N street are to be improved and fitted up for occupancy. Over the tin roofs of both buildings a sash work will be erected, and the upper rooms will be used as sun parlors for the patients. A bridge will also be erected connecting the two buildings with the one to the east, which was bought some months ago and is occupied as a branch of the The hospital has now a frortage of nearly the entire block on N street Georgetown Division, No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, held a reunion and smoker yesterday at its headquarters in Stohlman's Hall, on N street, which was the District, fully 200 being present. Refreshments were served and a program ren-dered in which M. F. O'Donoghue, D. F. Finucane, P. J. Haltigan, P. T. Moran, R. B. Pearson, J. J. Horrigan, Thomas Mc-Nulty, William Hart, Thomas Trodden, James Cleary and others took part. William P. Jackson, aged twenty-two,

telegrapher, was arrested Saturday by Policeman J. J. Smith of the Aqueduct bridge force on a charge of destroying private property, preferred by H. C. Creamer. It was alleged that the prisoner broke a car window.. In the Police Court a fine of \$5 was imposed, which was paid. John Wolz, aged thirty-six, while intox-

icated yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock, fell on the sidewalk of East Marhead. He was removed to the Georgetown University Hospital in the patrol wagon, where the wound was sewed up. Later he was taken to his home, 1057 East Market Policeman William F. Bloom has been

transferred for duty to Georgetown, taking the place of Policeman M. M. Brown, who

Request Denied.

The Kitson Hydro-Carbon Heating and Incandescent Lighting company recently applied to the District Commissioners for permission to erect an ornamental lamp in front of 605 Pennsylvania avenue. The company called attention to the fact that to locate the lamp in the center of a building would result in interference with a tree in front of the premises. They asked that the matter be looked into. Captain H. C. Newcomer, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, has recommended, and the Com-missioners have approved, that a request for the removal of the tree be denied. tree in question is said to be a fine young sycamore and should be preserved, Captain Newcomer says, unless the present policy of maintaining trees on Pennsylvania av

Two Admirals in the Orient. The Navy Department received cablegrams this morning announcing the arrival of Rear Admiral Remey aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn, at Yokohama, Japan, and that of Rear Admiral Kempff aboard his flagship, the Kentucky, at Woosung, China.

The Warren Sails for San Francisco The War Department is informed that the transport Warren left Nagasaki vesterday for San Francisco with 318 sick or insane, 72 naval officers and men, 118 casuals, 23 cabin passengers and 28 prisoners. These passengers were transferre from the transport Sheridan, which is de tained at Nagasaki by a broken tail shaft.

Fireman Dismissed From Service. Chief Engineer Robert W. Dutton of the fire department has recommended to the Commissioners the dismissal of Private John C. Creamer, to take effect November 2, and that Watchman Ray A. Galpin be promoted to be private, vice Creamer, dismissed. Dennis Walsh will be appointed watchman, vice Galpin, promoted, appointment to take place yesterday. The recommendations have been approved by the

Money Recovered. Mrs. R. R. Wallace of 1777 Massachu etts avenue northwest, who reported the oss of \$558 last Thursday between the Riggs Bank and her home, as published in The Star at the time, has notified the police that the money has been recovered. Mrs. Wallace informed Captain Boardman today that the money had been returned HACK STAND OR FOUNTAINS

uggestion for Removal of Each Be fore Commissioners. The District Commissioners have had unler consideration for some time the question of moving the hack stand on 15th street just south of Pennsylvania avenue to a point further south on the same thoroughfare. There has been a good deal of protest against the continuance of the stand at the corner of the avenue, it being claimed that the wagons congregated there form a serious obstacle to travel. The authorities of the Emergency Hospital are among the protestants. Major Sylvester, the superintend-

"If the hack stand on 15th street, south of Pennsylvania avenue should be moved further south on 15th street it would de further south on 15th street it would destroy the usefulness of the stand, which has been paved with vitrified brick, because the hackmen would not be in such touch with the public on the main thoroughfare at this important junction as would make it profitable to them, and they doubtless would not occupy it. This is one of the most important stands, and I think has become more so now that the new Willard. come more so now that the new Willard hotel is opened for patronage. "The congestion of 15th street in the lo-

ent of police, has submitted a report of

the matter, saying:

cality referred to is almost wholly caused by the stopping of teams attached to long, heavy wagons for the purpose of obtaining water at the fountain, and the removal of the hack stand would not avoid the diffi culty. The fountain at 15th street is a necessity only for teams traversing that avenue and might be moved to some other "The location mentioned on 13% street

near Pennsylvania avenue is a good one, except for the fact that a trough is now located on 13th street immediately north of Pennsylvania avenue, and it may not be thought necessary to have two of them so close together. I believe, however, that it would have a tendency to prevent congestion at either point."

The papers in the case have again been

referred to the engineer department for action in regard to the removal of the drinking fountain, which Major Sylvester believes is the source of the congestion complained of. Recently J. S. Garland, as acting superintendent of the water department, submitted an adverse report upon that proposition. It is impossible to tell which of the in-

fountain, the Commissioners will decide shall have to go. The fire department, it is said, has also called attention to the congested condition of affairs at the point in question.

Required to Give Bond.

Posey S. Wilson, a department clerk, was in the Police Court today. A few days ago, it is charged, a dirk was found on his person by Deputy Marshals Turner and Cusick when they served him with papers in a divorce case in which he is a principal. He demanded a jury trial and gave bond in the Police Court for his appearance. This bond was forfeited and when he failed to renew the bond Saturday an attachment was is-sued for him. It was on this attachment that he was arrested yesterday by Police-man Mullen. At a late hour this afternoon he had not renewed the bond. Unless a new bond is given he will have to remain in jail until his case is heard.

Charged With Theft.

Miss Mary Hopkins, whose address is given as 2148 F street northwest, and whose occupation is given as that of a dressmaker, was charged in the Police Court today with the theft of a feather boa valued at \$20 from a 7th street store. She was taken into custody Saturday after-noon by Detectives Hartigan and Boyd, and shortly after was released on \$100 col-lateral. The case has been set for trial tomorrow morning.

Charges Nolle Prossed.

A charge of false pretenses against M. W. Moore, jr., and one of embezzlement against Snowden A. Mitchell were today nolle prossed by the United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

Appointment Made-Offer Accepted. The District Commissioners have issued orders as follows:

That Arthur W. Calver be appointed chainman in the engineer department at \$2.25 per day, to take effect when he reports for duty. That the offer of John F. Blundon to put

stone upon 36th street between V and W streets for the sum of \$200 is hereby ac-That 170 feet of six-inch water main be laid in S street west from 1st street northwest, at an estimated cost of \$145. That the time for completion of contract with C. A. Schneider's Sons, for placing railing around the Brightwood reservoir, is

extended until November 1, 1901, the cos

of inspection during the extended period to be charged to the contractors.

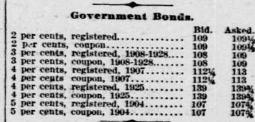
The Mt. Pleasant Post Office. The new building of the Mt. Pleasant pose office station was occupied by the government November 1. It is located on Park street west of 14th. Every effort was made in drawing the plans to provide for the convenience of the employes and the public. Its appointments are complete in every detail and it is lighted throughout

Building Permits Issued. Building permits were issued today as

with electricity.

follows: Lizzie Russell, repairs to house on Fort Reno hill: cost, \$175. A. Schmidt, addition to 1455 Meridian

L. J. Woollen, repairs to 310 V street northeast; cost, \$100.



Trust, 10 at 225. Capital Traction, 40 at 104%, 1 at 104%, 20 at 104%, 40 at 104%, 20 at 104%, 20 at 104%, 40 at 104%, 20 at 104%, 2 at 10%. People's Fire Insurance, 2 at 10%, 10 at 176%, 10 at 176%, 10 at 176%, 10 at 177%, 10 a District of Columbia Bonds.—3.66s, Miscellaneous Bonds.—Capital Tra id, 107% asked. Washington Trac Stocks.—Capital
d. Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Francisco Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Francisco Stocks.—Firemen's, 25 bid. Francisco Stocks.—To bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Corcoran, 60 bid. American, 220 bid. National Union, 77 asked. Columbia, 10 bid, 10% asked. Rigged. People's, 6% bid. 7 asked. Columbia, 10 asked. Columbia Title, 4% asked. Columbia Title, 4% asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid. 4% asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid. 4% asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid. 5% asked. Districtions of the columbia Title, 4% bid. 5% asked. Columbia Title, 4% bid. Title, 4% bid

FINANCE AND TRADE

Union Pacific Stock Makes New High Record Today.

GOOD BUYING OF NORTH PACIFIC

Balance of the List Was Inclined to Dullness.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, November 4. - Opening prices this morning reflected considerable difference of opinion as to the wisdom of following the advance recorded at the close of business on Saturday. Profit taking and renewed selling by London brought about a reaction of 1 per cent in the active issues and gave the general market an appearance of heaviness.

The engagement of \$1,500,000 gold for export tomorrow was announced early in the day and had a disquieting influence upon the room. Traders were looking for some incentive to lower prices and renewed their selling upon the announcement of the gold engagement. About this time People's Gas was made to sell down to par, and rumors of decreased dividends resulting from the franchise tax decision were heard in all parts of the room.

This weakness had a depressing influence in other parts of the list and there was no increase in the buying demand. It soon became noticeable that little long stock was coming out on the decline, and that only the trading element was active. tion not being entirely safe, stocks were rebought by the room and the early losses The crowd in Union Pacific was the fea-

ture of the day and much information as to the plans of inside interests was to be had. The buying improved in this stock as the day progressed, but some round amounts were encountered around 103. After the noon hour this stock had been well ab-screed and a new high level was made for this movement. In explanation of the good volume of business accorded the stock, it was said that the regotiations in the Northern Pacific matter had already made satisfactory terms for the Union Pacific.

It was said also that the final negotiations

might be concluded over tomorrow's election holiday and be officially announced in Wednesday's papers. This latter prospect is not wholly sanctioned by the facts in the case, but the announcement is not far away. away. St. Paul was allowed to drag between 163 and 170 for the greater part of the day and there was less stress laid upon the sale of the Smith holdings as the new position to be given the property in the settlement of the northwestern traffic situation.

Good buying of Atchison and Southern Railway was credited to interests closely related to Pennsylvania, both issues responding easily to the demand.

sponding easily to the demand. Sugar and Copper reflected a mixed specby turns. These properties are being watched by traders for some evidence of a change in the market policy of the inside faction. There is little fear of anything fundamentally wrong with trade condifundamentally wrong with trade condi-

Some plan of far-reaching importance is thought to be in progress under cover of the surface explanations. However this may e both stocks have periods of weakness in which the selling seems to be good. Money to carry over the holiday tomorrow was firm, but bankers persist in the statement that no cause for alarm exists. The government bond purchases are expected to keep the interest rate down in which the control of the con keep the interest rate down in spite of all adverse influences.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Amalgamated Copper...

Am. Car & Foundry Am. Car & Foundry,pfd

American Ice..

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, Washington stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

Open. High. Low. Close

86 261/6 81 271/4 403/4 951/6 1171/4 American Smelting..... Amer. Smelting, pfd..... American Sugar..... Anaco da . Atch. Top. & S. Fe, pfd... Baltimore & Ohio, pfd ... 1743 hesapeake & Ohio. Chicago Great Western. Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul Chicago, Rock I. & P... Colorado Fuel and Iron... Consolidated Gas.... 214% Delaware and Hudson... Erie, common... Erie, 1st pfd.... Erie, 2d pfd... General Electric... Illinois Central... danhattan Elevated National Lead . New York Central..... N. Y., Ontario & West..... Norfolk and Western.... orthern Pacific, pfd.... 100 43 43° 77' 54 15 eople's Gas of Chicago Pressed Steel Car.... S. Leather, pfd.

42% 92% 20% 87 91% 21%

CHICAGO, November 4.-Gra CHICAGO,

zThe police retiring board has recommended that Private H. H. Fisher be retired